



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 30, 1909.
CONTROVERSY OF THE PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
ORGANIZE THE UNSKILLED.
THE UNION SHOP.
LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.
ATTACKS ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1909.

No. 24

ORGANIZE THE UNSKILLED.

By Andrew Furuseth.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of an organization of the so-called unskilled, migratory laborers.

Organization among the so-called skilled workmen has been going on with more or less success for the past forty years or more, and there are something like two millions of organized men and women. Skill is such a comparative term that it may be stated that it is only the unorganized that are considered unskilled, and the organized draws from the body of the unorganized in a steady stream sufficient to fill up its own ranks. Organization has done much for the so-called skilled men. Hours of labor have been reduced, wages have been increased, shop rules have been improved, and there has been a general increase of well-being in proportion to the strength of the organization and the time in which it has been working.

In the meantime the wages of the so-called unskilled workmen have not varied to any great extent, and the increase in the cost of living has therefore fallen so much more heavily upon them. What organized labor has done for the unorganized has been done indirectly, and it is no wonder if the men who travel from place to place in search of work gradually come to look upon organized labor as utterly careless, if not downright hostile. This feeling is cleverly played upon by many people, in order to bring about a sentiment that would turn this large number of men into a reservoir from which the employer and his man Friday, the Farley, may procure an inexhaustible supply of strike breakers.

Writers upon the social history of the Middle Ages tell us that the failure of the guilds to extend their benign influence to the agricultural workers produced among these workers a temper that was taken advantage of to destroy the guilds themselves. It can not be denied that in all strikes the majority of the strike breakers come from this source, and they can not be blamed, because to them employment under any condition in any of the so-called skilled trades is an improvement.

It therefore becomes a question of the utmost importance to the trade-union movement to make an earnest effort to organize not only the so-called migratory laborers, but the purely agricultural laborers. Organized and feeling themselves as one with the labor movement, or at least realizing that organized workmen are doing their best for them, they will refuse to be used as strike breakers.

Looking at their life, there is hardly any item in it that could not be very materially improved through organization. On public works they could be given the benefit of the eight-hour law, and in other directions the hours of labor might be materially reduced. The custom of holding back their pay and paying them off in scrip of some kind could certainly be abolished. Wages could be raised. The food in the camps could be improved; sleeping quarters in the camps could be made a little more human, and the combination between the employment offices and the bosses on that class of work could be minimized and finally abolished. The work that is being done is necessary; therefore just as honorable as any other kind of work, and it owes a living wage to those who perform it. The living wage

(Continued on Page 6.)

Controversy of Photo Engravers with Newspaper Publishers—the Union's Statement.

The following is a brief statement of facts in connection with the controversy of Photo Engravers' Union, No. 8, with the publishers of the San Francisco "Examiner," "Chronicle," "Bulletin," and "Post."

In August, 1907, the Rouse block, a new device on which cuts are placed, was introduced in the San Francisco "Call" composing room. The matter was reported to Bro. Harry Collier, business agent for No. 8. He, in turn, reported the matter to the president of the local union and it was brought up at the regular meeting in September, 1907. A committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from Typographical Union, No. 21, on the question of jurisdiction. The committees met about the middle of September, and it was decided at said meeting that a joint letter be written to the heads of the I. P. E. U. and the I. T. U., Presidents Woll and Lynch, they to meet and decide which union had jurisdiction over the Rouse block. Bros. Collier from No. 8 and Tracy from No. 21 were appointed to write the joint letter. This action was reported back to both unions. By some miscarriage, the joint letter was not written until about July, 1908. As the matter was becoming acute, the union instructed its delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council to bring the matter before that body. The Council ruled that it had no right to decide the dispute, as it was in the hands of both the international presidents. The matter was then placed in the hands of the San Francisco Labor Council. That body, after long investigation, advised Typographical Union, No. 21, to give over to the photo engravers the blocking of cuts, until such time as the two international presidents came to a decision relative to jurisdiction. It developed at this time that Bros. Collier and Tracy had not written the joint letter, as directed, and a new committee was appointed. President Griffiths of Local No. 8 appointed J. W. Hogan as a committee of one to meet Bro. Tracy, president No. 21, I. T. U., and frame a joint letter which was done about the end of July, 1908. Nothing was heard of the question again until President Woll notified us about the middle of November that he would attempt to get a meeting with President Lynch of the I. T. U. in New York city at the meeting of the Joint Conference Board of the Printing Trades.

They were apparently unable to come to an agreement, but President Lynch communicated to President Woll to the effect that as long as the blocks were kept in the composing room, the printers would handle them, but that if on the other hand they were placed in the engraving department the work would naturally be done by the photo engravers. Based on this opinion, local Photo Engravers' Union, No. 8, passed a recommendation to the effect that the publishers be requested that all blocks should be placed in the engraving department.

On the San Francisco "Call," the paper on which the dispute arose, the question as to who should do this work was to be left in statu quo

(Continued on Page 7.)

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 25. Net Premium for Life Insurance.

To the People. Letter No. 5.

The net charges for insurance, without provisions for expenses or contingencies, is the amount found mathematically necessary to enable the company to fulfill its contract. To illustrate: Assume that we have 1,000 persons all fifty years of age. By the tables of mortality, say the American experience tables, we may determine approximately how many will die each year until all are dead. Suppose that each person is insured for \$1,000, to be paid at death. When all are dead, we shall have paid out just \$1,000,000. If this sum is on at the beginning, and there is nothing taken out for expenses, and nothing to be added in the way of interest, there will be just enough, of course, to pay \$1,000 for each death.

If, however, as the deaths of each year are paid, the balance of the fund is increased by interest earned, we shall not need so large an amount to begin with. Knowing how many will die each year, it is easy to determine how much it will be necessary to start with, if, after paying the death losses, the balance on hand from year to year is increasing by adding interest at a specified rate.

If the number of persons, starting at the age of fifty, is 1,000, and the rate of interest to be earned each year is four per cent, and nothing is to be taken out for expenses, the total amount required at the beginning would be \$466,990, instead of \$1,000,000.

That the computation is correct may be proved by adding to the \$466,990 four per cent interest for the first year, and deducting the death losses of the year, is indicated by the mortality table. Again increasing the balance by four per cent interest for the second year, and deducting the death losses as before, and so continue the process from year to year until all are dead.

It will be found that there was just enough to pay \$1,000 for every death, as anyone may prove for himself by taking the mortality tables and performing the operation. This is the legal reserve plan for computing premiums. Fraternal or assessment insurance, as a rule, do not operate on this plan, and this is the reason of failures.

If this sum of \$466,990 is divided by 1,000, the number of persons insured at the beginning it will be found that each man must contribute \$466.99 in order to make up the fund, and this sum of \$466.99 is the net single premium at age fifty, by the American experience tables and four per cent interest.

That the computation is correct may be proved by assuming to collect that premium from each of the 1,000 persons, making \$33.70, improving this sum by the addition of four per cent interest for the year, and deducting the deaths as indicated by the mortality table, again collecting the premium at the beginning of the second year from everyone living at that time according to the table, adding the amount to the balance at the end of the first year, improving the whole by four per cent interest, and again deducting the death losses of the year. Continuing the process until all have died and been paid, we shall find that the premium of \$33.70 has been just sufficient for the purpose, to the cent. This is a scientific premium.

Letter No. 6 will deal with the loading or expenses of operating the company.

WOMEN AND LABOR.

Woman owes an incalculable debt to the labor movement, says the New York "Herald." It has done for her everything that it has for men. It has raised her earning wage, cent for cent and dollar for dollar, as it has raised the wage of the man-toiler. It has reduced her hours of labor in exactly the same proportion as it has decreased those of men. But the labor movement has done more than this—something that no other movement, no other institution, political, religious or economic, has done—it has made her the co-equal of man. What church and state have persistently refused, and do vigorously protest against, the labor movement has from its very inception recognized fully and freely, to-wit: woman's right to political, social and industrial equality.

The deference to woman and the benefits which accrue to her with every step of progress made by the labor movement are not due, however, to any feelings of either sentiment or pity for her. There is nothing chivalrous about the labor movement. It is quite as soulless as the trust. It has naught to do with highfalutin' notions about the gentleness and sweetness and virtue of womanhood.

The labor movement only recognizes the fact that women have got to work nowadays right alongside of men, and that therefore they must be dealt with as men. Economic conditions originally forced her to become his rival, and he is now using every effort in his power to make her his ally.

To this end her cause in the labor movement has been made identical with his. Every trades union in any industry which employs women at all admits them on a basis of the socialist doctrine of perfect equality with its members. The rules and by-laws of these innumerable local trades unions all over the land declare for women's political enfranchisement.

One obscure little trades union is doing more for woman suffrage than all the women's clubs in America combined, because it is a necessity to the workingman that his wife and sister shall henceforth stand by his side. It is very important to the workingman—indeed, it is an absolute necessity—that the working woman shall make as much money as he does, and that she shall not work an hour longer.

Were this a merely chivalrous sentiment on his part it would count for little, but the feeling that inspires it is the strongest human instinct—that of self preservation. A man must live, and a man cannot live nowadays by the sweat of his brow unless the toil-stained woman is with him in his fight for the principles and practice for which the labor movement stands.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD.

The eight-hour law passed by the first Oklahoma legislature was recently held constitutional by Justice Thomas Doyle of the State Criminal Court of Appeals, thus sustaining Judge J. C. Strang of the County Court, and overruling a recent opinion by Attorney-General West that the law was unconstitutional. The decision was given in the case of G. L. Byars, superintendent of the J. F. Hill contracting company, which is working its employees ten hours daily in paving Guthrie streets.

Yesterday was Musicians' Day. The weather was perfect, the attendance large, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of those who visited Shell Mound Park. The band of 200 pieces was the feature of the outing, and it was led by various well-known musicians. As was to be expected, the dance music was an invitation to trip the light fantastic. Energetic committeemen saw that none failed to partake of the pleasures provided.

Men and Measures

A. M. Thompson, president of the State Federation of Labor, has taken the question of unionizing the linemen and electrical workers employed by the San Francisco, Vallejo and Napa Valley Railway Company up with the president of the company in Los Angeles.

The bakers and confectioners of New Orleans are very properly doing their best to abolish the seven-day week for craft workers. In a circular sent out to those employed at the business, New Orleans is referred to as possessing the worst conditions of any prevailing in the large cities of the country. San Francisco is said to have obtained one day's rest in seven only as the result of organization, and the bakers of the southern city have been strongly urged to attend a mass meeting and remedy the state of affairs.

July 16th marked the beginning of the seventh month of the hatters' strike, which has involved thousands of workers. Though a substantial victory was won in some of the districts, there is need of all the financial encouragement possible, for many men are still out, and those dependent upon them for support are suffering.

Police Judge Adolphus Williams of Vancouver, B. C., fined himself \$5 and costs for speeding his automobile. He had just disposed of two cases of similar nature, and wanted to keep up the good work. "Williams is ordered to pay \$5 and costs," said the judge. Nothing was said about a jail alternative in case of refusal or neglect to obey the mandate of the court.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is only thirty-five years of age, has been elected a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, succeeding to the vacancy caused by the death of H. H. Rogers. Expert financiers say that this young man can control something like a thousand millions of dollars, a sum which is likely to grow to unheard of proportions in the next decade or two. The power to control commodities and cause panics is almost unbelievable, and simply shows that one of the urgent needs of the United States is the control of the Rockefellers.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



THE UNION SHOP.

By W. B. Prescott in "Inland Printer."

While much is being said about the open shop, it is highly improbable that there will be any attempt to force the change on a large scale. As yet the opponents of the union shop have made all the noise. But the arguments advanced are so superficial and the alleged statements of facts so palpably unfair that many unionists do not think them worthy of reply.

The talk we hear about the "inalienable right to work" is pure buncombe, as such a right does not exist, except in the sense that a book agent has a right to sell his wares. It is patent to the most obtuse that there would be no involuntary idleness—no long, weary tramps from shop to shop in quest of a job—if workingmen had a "right to work." What the luckless unemployed do enjoy is the right to seek employment, which is a far cry from the much talked of "right to work."

Another form of stating the anti-union case is to say the closed shop infringes on an employer's right to hire whomsoever he may please. This is one of those half truths which are more misleading than a falsehood cut from the whole cloth. No one, and least of all the sensible trade unionist, seriously denies the exercise of this right to an employer; but this concession in no way impairs the right of ten or a hundred employees to refuse to work with an obnoxious craftsman. That is what union men do in some instances; they do not in reality ask that a man be discharged, but simply refuse to work with him. Associations of lawyers and physicians do the same thing, saying the objectionable one has been guilty of "unprofessional conduct" or "violation of the ethical code," while the unsophisticated workmen, with commendable frankness, but deplorable lack of finesse, blurt out that the object of their hostility "is a non-unionist." The underlying cause and the purpose in view are the same in both instances, but few, if any, seem to find fault with the professional associations. The homely admonition that "it is not so much what you do as the manner in which you do it," seems to apply here.

Many good reasons are advanced in defense of the union policy, but it is not the purpose to discuss or even outline them here. There is abundant evidence that these arguments, presented fairly, appeal with force to the general public.

A well known educationalist, who has made a special study of labor unions, says he finds it easier to convince people of the mercantile and professional classes with whom he comes in contact of the fairness of the card shop policy than of any other phase of militant unionism. The writer also knows of a club of twenty or so men, not one of whom has a remote connection with the wage-earning class, who, after investigation, think the strict union policy is justifiable, if not a necessity, under existing conditions. Some of this is due to the feeling of revulsion that accompanies the discovery that what has been written on the subject is a riot of misrepresentation. This also demonstrates that unions will not be without forceful and friend-making arguments if the matters get beyond the academic stage.

It is stated above that in many instances union men refuse to work with non-unionists. In explanation of this it must be remembered that, contrary to current general belief, exclusion of non-unionists from the workshop is not a cardinal principle of all unions. The members of some organizations work with non-unionists, and though it may be true that many of these are weak sisters, yet some of the strongest and most successful unions are in this category. The deter-

mining factors in shaping the policy of the various unions will be found to be the economic conditions surrounding the various industries. If an industry is conducted in such a manner that non-unionists cannot be utilized to menace the position of the unionists, the lines are not drawn tightly, and the most effective and determined opponents of the closed shop are among the unionists of such crafts. On the other hand, if circumstances are such that the non-members may be instrumental in endangering wages or working conditions, their employment is looked on with disfavor.

Trade unionists are aware that this policy has its weaknesses, the principal one being the impressment into the union of men who are unconvinced of its efficiency or desirability, and who are consequently far from being a source of strength. There are also unionists in the printing-trade organizations for whom the open shop has no terrors. They believe any possible temporary decrement in membership following its institution would be more than offset by the progressiveness resultant from relief from the load of dead wood. It is a surety that unions would have to "spruce up" and pay more attention to those features that attract non-unionists. But this untiried minority is seldom heard from, for its dreamy speculations are answered by the assertion that the open shop in the printing trade would lead to the adoption of unfair practices and reduction in wages by unscrupulous employers, with the inevitable climax that fair and generous employers would be compelled to do likewise. In this way the workers reduce the question to a dollars-and-cents proposition—and that is plainly what it is. Notwithstanding all their grandiose talk about "sacred rights," it is as plain as noonday that most of the advocates of open shops think they see "money in it." Their love of liberty is a newly-found emotion, but the pursuit of the dollar—clean or dirty—has been the ruling passion of their lives, and it is too much to ask us to believe that their grand passion has naught to do with their present hysterical belief.

SEAMEN PUBLISH PAPER.

Striking Great Lakes seamen have awakened to the necessity of publicity, and have started a newspaper, called the "Maritime Union Bulletin." Headquarters are at Chicago. It is well printed, is clear-cut, and has an independent tone. The "Bulletin" is not asking for favors, and hits straight from the shoulder in exposing the inner workings of the Lake Carriers' "welfare plan."

LABOR TEMPLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The labor temple at Little Rock, Arkansas was destroyed by fire on June 24th. The State Federation of Labor had an office in the building. Many of its records were scorched, but none of value were rendered ineligible. The Farmers' Union Cotton Company also occupied offices in the labor temple. The Little Rock Central Trades Council, which controlled the temple, had recently repaired and refitted its halls at considerable expense. All the furniture and fixtures were completely destroyed, the loss being partly covered by insurance.

The case of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., against Martin Lawler and others, and known as the Danbury Hatters' Case, down on the United States Circuit Court docket for trial, will come up for hearing in Hartford, Conn., next month. There are 240 unions associated with the defense. It will probably be the final disposition of this famous case, and the hearing is being eagerly awaited.

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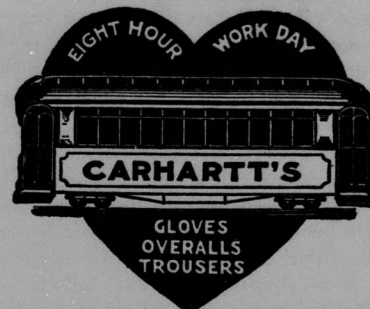
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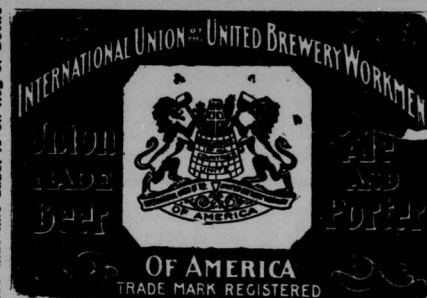
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ORGANIZE THE UNSKILLED.

(Continued from Page 3.)

is there for men to obtain, and can be obtained through organization and the sensible and determined use of the right to quit individually or in unison.

These men are strong, generally men in their best years, accustomed to "rough it," and they have no one to look after—forced so low that they can not have them—therefore they can, without great expense, carry on a skirmishing struggle all along the line for better conditions in every direction. As this struggle grows, it will give them hope, and as it grows further, faith, and these things will bring them an immense improvement, and within a reasonable time.

It is not the organized workers only that are deeply and vitally interested in the organization of these men. It is not only the men themselves, though the most important factor, but it is the employer and society at large that are interested, that is to say, if they are not, they should be, because a life that will produce a Cunningham will produce many other kind of men of the same type or tendency—desperate men who have nothing to lose become dangerous, and it is conditions that make them so, and which are responsible.

It is a general complaint that this class of men are unreliable as workers. I do not believe this is true, because they do the work; but if it be true that there are many among them who have lost all hope and faith, and who do as little work as possible, then it is not their fault, it is the fault of the society that has permitted conditions to so shape themselves as to shut these men out from all natural opportunities, from anything like steady employment of any kind, and which has made them so poor that their travel is generally on foot, and opportunities for a decent bed and cleanliness are not very common.

Let anyone try to sleep in the field, or in a haystack, with no opportunity for a wash in the morning, or a shave, and it will not take many days before he will look like any of these men, when they look at their very worst. More steady employment, more reasonable hours, better pay, a bed in which to sleep furnished by the employer, if there is none to be had within a reasonable distance, and the wages promptly paid when earned, will change all these things, and there will be no more Cunninghams.

San Francisco Cal., July 23, 1909.

To the San Francisco Labor Council: Fellow Delegates—Your organizing committee, acting under instructions to devise a plan for organizing the so-called unskilled, migratory laborers, herewith report as follows:

A few of the many grievous conditions under which this class of laborers work and live have been called to the attention of the people, and there is evidently a general desire to do whatever can be done to improve their condition. The press has exploited some of their grievances, and is unquestionably willing, not only to call attention to others, but to give assistance to any practical proposition that shall give some relief now with a prospect of continuous effort in this direction.

In our opinion, no real relief can come to this exploited class of men except through organization. They must be helped to help themselves. We have no doubt that many employers would be pleased to give their sympathy and assistance, if such sympathy and assistance could be given without further degrading and pauperizing these men, who move from place to place seeking such labor as they can obtain in order to sustain life.

We realize that it will take a considerable amount of money to start such an organization as would be needed, and that this outlay of money would have to be continued for some time. If anything is to be done, the organized

workingmen and women of this state will have to furnish the means. This might be done through monthly donations from organizations that are willing, such donations to be given to the San Francisco Labor Council and expended through its organizing committee. Later on it might be turned over to the State Federation of Labor. How long such assistance would have to be continued would depend entirely upon the interest manifested in the movement by the men themselves both at the beginning and in the early stages. As a plan of organization we would suggest, that a headquarters be established in this city, and that agencies be from time to time established in the different labor centers as the work progresses and funds are available. It would necessarily have to be an organization based upon men, not upon territory or occupation. These men work at all occupations not already organized, and in all places not now controlled by organized men. It would have to be an organization at large, with equal duties and equal rights in all localities, and the card of membership would confer such rights in any place where there is an agency or where headquarters are located, regardless of whether the member had joined at headquarters or any of the agencies.

This is the plan of the Sailors' Union. It has worked well with the seamen, and should work equally well with men who move from place to place on shore working or seeking work. At headquarters, and in the agencies, information should be obtainable as to wages, conditions of work and of payment, of food and sleeping quarters in all the places where men are employed, and the organization should be prepared to furnish legal aid to compel payment of wages earned in lawful money of the country at stated specific periods in so far as we have laws to that effect on the statute books at present. If we have not, or if these laws are insufficient, they should either be amended or new ones enacted.

It would be necessary to engage a good-sized headquarters, centrally located, where the men could congregate and come for information and advice. The location should be in the neighborhood of the employment offices. It would be necessary to employ one organizer, and, if the money was available, an assistant or another organizer, preferably a man who could understand Italian or some other south of Europe language. The cost of these, along with printing and other incidental expenses, would come up to about \$250 per month. It is true that it would be done for less, but we are of the opinion that this much would be required in order to begin right and then go on doing effective work from the start.

If the Labor Council shall consider this plan feasible, and shall be willing to make arrangements to guarantee the money for some months to come, we then recommend that one or more mass meetings be called in order that the plan may be laid before the men themselves for further consultation with them, its adoption or modification in such way as shall seem to promise the best results. Respectfully,

JOHN O. WALSH.
K. J. DOYLE.
D. P. HAGGERTY.
MARCEL WILLE.

"This," said a teacher, to her class of arithmeticians, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," said she. "And these are units." And she showed them a ruler, a flower, and an apple. Then she peeled the apple and, holding up the peel, said, "Now children, what is this?" Silence. "Come, you know what it is," she urged. Little Bill's hand went up slowly. "Well, William," said the teacher. "Pleathe, Ma'am, the skin of a unit."

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PHOTO ENGRAVERS' CONTROVERSY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

until the jurisdictional dispute was decided. About June 25th, President Hoffman, Business Agent Garrett and A. J. Gallagher, First Vice-President I. P. E. U., interviewed Mr. Dent H. Robert, publisher of the San Francisco "Examiner" in regard to the Rouse block, which had been installed in the "Examiner," and which paper, through Mr. Robert, had ordered the blocks into the composing room, and attempted to prevail on him to leave them in the engraving department. He ordered that blue prints be furnished the printers and further ordered members of No. 8, employed in his engraving department, to furnish cuts to the printer unmounted, whom he said were going to get out the blocks. The committee attempted to point out to Mr. Robert that the "Call" case was under arbitration, and that until a decision was rendered the engravers should do the blocking on all the San Francisco newspapers except the "Call," that paper having been permitted, under protest, to have the printers do the blocking. This did not satisfy Mr. Robert, and on Monday evening, June 28, 1909, the foreman of the engraving department of the "Examiner" was told by Mr. Robert that his men must deliver cuts unmounted to the printer, and, if they refused, to discharge them on the spot.

He did as requested, and was informed by the men that, acting under orders of their union, they would refuse to obey, and, obeying Mr. Robert's orders, he discharged every man for insubordination. He reported what transpired to the manager. The foreman was then ordered to deliver cuts, without mounting base, to the composing room; he refused, and he was also then discharged. About an hour later the same thing transpired on the San Francisco "Chronicle." The men were also ordered to deliver cuts unmounted, and, on refusing, were all discharged for insubordination.

On the morning of July 30th the members of the "Bulletin" chapel were discharged for exactly the same reasons.

A special meeting of the local union was held on Wednesday evening, June 30th, and it was decided at that meeting not to make any newspaper illustrations or "ad" cuts for newspapers having locked out members of No. 8. On July 1st, after having been notified of the action taken, the commercial shop employers notified the members working in their various engraving departments that they would be laid off at noon. This action was taken by the commercial shop employers because our members refused to make cuts for the papers that had locked the men out.

The following shops locked the men out: Commercial Art, Sierra Art and Engraving Co., Bingley and Co., Wm. Brown Engraving Co., California and the Calkins Syndicate. The only shops that refused to join this combination was the Western Process Engraving Co. of San Francisco, and the Phoenix of Oakland, Sutter of Sacramento, and the San Jose Engraving Company. The following newspapers remaining friendly to No. 8 were the "Daily News" of San Francisco, "Evening Mail" of Oakland, Oakland "Tribune," Oakland "Enquirer," San Jose "Mercury," and Sacramento "Union." President Woll arrived on Tuesday, July 6th, and together with Bro. Gallagher took charge of the situation. After a number of meetings were held with the newspaper publishers. They were unable to come to any agreement. On Tuesday, July 13th, a petition was presented to the Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting that they remove the labels on the San Francisco "Examiner," "Chronicle," "Bulletin" and "Evening Post," because of violation of section 13 of the international arbitration agreement with the photo engravers, also asking the Council to refuse to permit the allied printing trades union label to appear on any printed matter containing engravings not made by members

of Photo Engravers' Union, and for permission to proceed to obtain a boycott from the San Francisco Labor Council, and any organized body in the American Federation of Labor against any newspaper or commercial shop having locked out members of No. 8. This petition was adopted at a meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council held on Tuesday, July 20th, by a vote of 17 to 3, and the labels were lifted from those newspapers on the following day.

The commercial end of the lockout was settled on Sunday, July 25th, by the union ratifying the agreement submitted by its scale committee; in said agreement the commercial shop employers agreed to observe a spirit of strict neutrality, which was all that the union asked so far as the commercial shops were concerned. The agreement was signed by the officers of the union late Sunday evening, and the men returned to work on Monday morning last.

The members of No. 8 are still locked out on the "Examiner," "Chronicle," and "Bulletin" (no engravers being employed on the "Evening Post"); the union has applied to the San Francisco Labor Council for a boycott on the "Examiner," and has agreed to leave the case in the hands of that body, confident that it will deal with it in its usual fair manner. The officers of the local union have expressed a desire to go to the utmost limit for the sake of peace, but they will not accede to terms that are not mutually honorable.

This is the first time in all its life that the local union has ever had trouble. It awaits the outcome, confident of the loyalty of its members, and the righteousness of its cause.

NEWS FROM THE PICTURE OPERATORS.

At the last meeting of the Moving Picture Operators' Union the following officers were elected: W. G. Woods, president; W. Osterfeldt, vice-president; L. G. Dolliver, treasurer; C. Coombes, financial secretary; M. E. Greenwald, recording secretary; W. L. Loudy, sergeant-at-arms; L. G. Dolliver, W. Osterfeldt and Frank Pedlar, executive board; W. G. Woods and M. E. Greenwald, delegates to the Labor Council.

The boycott which has existed for several weeks on the Flag nickelodeon at Stockton and Green streets, was declared off, as the management has complied with the union rules.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury of \$1435.40.

Two new members were initiated, and three applications received. The cash-check system, as presented by Bro. E. L. Reguin of the Labor Council, on behalf of the unemployed, was endorsed.

The old sea captain in brass buttons, sat smoking comfortably by his fireside, when Jack his sailor son, burst in upon him. "Weather too rough," explained the son; "so we've put in for the day." "Too rough?" exclaimed Mr. Tar, with visions of his own days on the briny. "Why, sir, I was once sailing round the Cape, when a storm came on, and it blew down the mainmast, and the mizzenmast was swept away; but we didn't even think of putting in!" "Well, you see," explained the son, "this storm was so bad it blew the anchor off the captain's buttons, took the paint off the ship's bows, and—" "Stop," cried the old man. "You do me credit, Jack—you do me credit!"

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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1909.

"Before us lies the great highway along which we must make greater strides if we are ever to reach the goal for which we are struggling, and let me remind you, we cannot reach that goal without a proper development of the true spirit of fraternity. We must not only have a spirit of fraternity that will endorse resolutions of sympathy, but we must have a financial spirit of fraternity that will reach out in the hour of adversity, sickness, death and trouble and sustain and uphold our membership."—W. D. Mahon.

On pages 3 and 6 will be found an article by Andrew Furuseth and the report of the organizing committee of the San Francisco Labor Council on the problem of organizing the unskilled workers. The central body will consider the matter on the evening of August 6th, and delegates and friends are urged to give the subject the attention it deserves.

Yesterday, July 29th, George W. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, sent out the call and the credentials for the convention to open in Native Sons' Hall, 440 Fourth street, San Rafael, on the morning of October 4th. If all the unions send their full quota of delegates, there will be 414 in attendance. It is unlikely, judging from past experience, that there will be as many present as are entitled to partake in the deliberations.

By this date all the unions affiliated with the Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor should have received a circular and enclosures relating to the special edition of the "Labor Clarion" for Labor Day. The Typographical Union and the Allied Printing Trades Council reserved a page each as soon as it became known it was possible to do so, and other organizations are contemplating a similar course. There is no doubt of the success of the issue, for the support already promised is a forecast of more to come. Be sure and get the name of your union down on the list for space, and for a copy for each member.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" is authority for the statement that John McKinery, general manager of the Citizens' Alliance, resigned his \$10,000 position after a stormy meeting of the executive committee on July 26th. Bush Finnell, tall of figure and jovial of face, has allied himself, temporarily, with the five-figure job. A new general manager is soon to be elected. The "Labor Clarion" gravely suggests that Herbert George be brought back from Denver to fill the vacancy, for the gentleman is missed sadly by so few. Bush Finnell will go back to the legal department when the new general takes the place of the old captain. Mr. Finnell deserved a word of praise for adherence to the C. A. Neither earthquake, fire, court decisions or anything else seem to pry him from the job.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It frequently occurs that reference to the labor problem brings out the statement that "the law of supply and demand" controls the condition of the workers. This means that if there are ten men waiting for the one job, the employer should be guided by the rate acceptable to the man who can, or will, work the cheapest. From a "business" point of view, this is good doctrine, and labor is looked upon as a commodity, properly purchasable on a par with sugar or thread.

As might be expected, the Los Angeles "Times," half-regretfully, seemingly, lines up with the commercial interests. A few days ago it said:

"It is a cold, merciless law to apply to labor; but herein, too, in the end, the law of supply and demand will prevail. Two shops are opened side by side, one following the merciless law of getting services at the lowest wages, the other paying a fair remuneration with some sense of duty growing out of brotherly kindness. The law brooks not the philanthropic spirit in spite of the best intentions.

"Two men go into the market to buy potatoes. One seeks the cheapest to be found, the other the dearest. On the law of supply and demand, they get what they go for. The cheap ones are poor, the dearest the most excellent. So it is in the shops. The employer who pays fair wages gets the best men. The most highly skilled seek employment there and get it. These employees in ninety-nine cases out of any hundred will be more careful, more diligent than those in the other shop. At the end of the day the good men, who have done their work with skill and care, have earned their wages better than the men in the other shop of less skill, and careless of the interests of their employers.

"Employer and employee are bound together by natural laws as strong as those that hold the stars in their places. Each is necessary to the other, and fair play on one side will provoke the same on the other. Unless this mutual obligation is recognized there will be no peace and little progress in our industries. The managers of the United States steel trust are acting under this law. They have set apart a number of shares of stock in the company to be given to the men in proportion to the results achieved in the works. This gift of stock is in addition to the agreed wage schedule."

Here we have the position stated in a cold-blooded manner. It is considered natural not to "brook the philanthropic spirit" when one employer pays a fair remuneration and his competitor secures services at the lowest wages. Men are compared to potatoes, and even the steel trust, at present engaged in furthering intolerable conditions among its employees, is cited as an example of generosity.

The "law of supply and demand," applied to men and women, is a reflection on intelligence. The leading economists unite in deploring its advocacy. If civilization is to progress, this heartlessness of commercialism must give way to the requirements of standards recognized as necessary for the perpetuation of the people's interests.

Men and women are entitled to work and to enjoy privileges never intended to be reserved only for a chosen few. As a minimum, without going into the question at this time deeply, the American home needs food and clothing for its occupants, educational advantages for the children, and innumerable other concomitants of present-day life. The "law of supply and demand" opposes these things. It says that life, comfort and happiness must be subsidiary to the purchasing power of the dollar, trading on the necessities of the unfortunate. Could there be conceived a more intolerable doctrine?

The Citizens Alliances and trusts proclaim vigorously their belief in the statements printed by the "Times."

ATTACKS ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Last week there was a return on the part of two or three local papers to the onslaught on the people owning public utilities. Despite the eloquent need of furthering this reform movement, judging from San Francisco's experience, the "faddists" are held up to ridicule and a nearly two-thirds majority for the Geary street railroad is said to be indicative of a wish to run along in the same old groove. By what process of reasoning the scribes make, or attempt to make, capital out of the municipal ownership situation, surpasseth the understanding of man.

The latest attack was based on dispatches from New Zealand. The country was cited to have fallen on hard times, and a proposal to introduce a bill for insurance against unemployment was said to show the extremes of the country's socialistic legislation. This situation was gravely discussed editorially by two or three San Francisco papers, and the people were indirectly told of the virtues of private control and the necessity of curbing the plebeian.

Writing in the "Bulletin" of July 21st, J. A. Brailsford said in part:

"As a matter of fact, public ownership is the one reform that has most certainly been a success in New Zealand. Some of the industrial laws may have failed, as many believe compulsory arbitration in labor disputes has done, but about public ownership there is not a shadow of doubt. Not two men in a thousand in New Zealand would deny the benefits of the national government's control of the railroads, the telegraphs and telephones, small farm settlements, tourist resorts, insurance offices, savings banks and half a dozen other enterprises; not one in a thousand would question that the cities have made successes of their water supplies, gas works, electric light and power plants, and even of their street cars.

"A year ago the last of the private railroads in the country was taken over by the government. Not a word—not a whisper—of protest was heard from any party, from any paper, from any single person. Does it appear from that that public ownership has been a failure?

"To insure steady employment for every workman the government would have to enter more and more into industrial life and would Mr. Miller, acting premier, be proposing this if the present government enterprises had been such a failure?

"It is true that New Zealand has just now come upon harder times than she has met in the last ten years. 'One seventh of population depends on state for support,' says the headline in a local paper. One would imagine that all these 'dependents' were either in jail or hospital or looking for work. As a matter of fact, the total of 170,000 includes everyone who is employed by the state government from the prime minister to the telegraph messenger. If there are more than 2000 men out of the population of a million unable to work, it is quite exceptional, even for this time of the year—the depth of winter in New Zealand."

Thoughtful observers the world over have conceded the wisdom of a great deal of New Zealand's legislation. In another part of this issue is printed a portion of an address delivered at a postmasters' convention in Los Angeles recently, urging the necessity of postal savings banks. New Zealand has had these banks for years. In operating telegraph and telephone systems, as well as railroads, insisting that absentee landlords shall not be permitted to control vast estates whose only value lies in the residence of others, and in aiding men to settle on the land on very reasonable terms, the government has "experimented," possibly, but it has pointed out the way for a larger control of those things belonging to and part of the community life.

Leaving aside the differences of opinion on the labor laws, there is nothing in the above situation that warrants the tear of regret at the alleged predicament of the island down in the south seas.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. "Charter-Afraid-of-the-People."

Under the above heading the last issue of the Chicago "Public" said:

"San Francisco has recently held an election on the question of reconstructing and operating as a municipal road a street railway line the franchise for which has expired. Under the charter of that city it requires a two-thirds majority to acquire a public utility. Of the 22,258 votes cast at the election, which was held only two days after an election on several other questions, 14,403 votes were in the affirmative and 7,805 in the negative. The question was thus lost by 436 votes, and another election will probably be held. That 'afraid-of-the-people' provision of the San Francisco charter, which demands a two-thirds majority of the voters in order that the people may bond themselves for a public utility, is in strong contrast with the power of public utility franchise corporations to bond the people. The majority of a dozen non-resident directors of a San Francisco public utility corporation can bond the people of that city for millions, and the people have nothing to say about it. But if the people wish to bond themselves for a public utility, two out of every three voters must vote for the bonds."

* * *

Postal Savings Banks.

The thoughts of the people turn more and more to the installation of banks operated by the United States Government. There are countries that have made a success of similar ventures, and the bank failures and the long record of financial misconduct show the necessity of placing proper safeguards around those who too frequently entrust their small savings to those unworthy of the trust.

Postmaster Paul Schaefer of Oakland read a paper on Thursday of last week to a convention of postmasters in Los Angeles. He said in part:

"At the present time the small wage earners of the United States should have at least \$800,000,000 in the postal savings banks of the country. That they have not is an indication that while America may have gone ahead by leaps and bounds in the matter of commerce, education, scientific invention and in material greatness, she has not kept abreast of the times in the matter of establishing postal savings banks that the small wage earner might have a depository for his savings which was absolutely secure. We are twenty years behind the times, for other countries less blessed with material greatness or the opportunity that this country affords, yet that does not mean that we will remain far behind the times. In America we have a habit of doing many things and doing them well. We can give the older countries a safe start of twenty years, and before two decades are past we can outstrip them. Even in ten years I venture to say that if we establish postal savings banks that they will cut a large figure in the world of finance.

"The chief reason, aside from the experience of other countries, why the postal savings bank system in America would be a success, is that anything that Uncle Sam puts his hand to becomes permanent and enduring. His touch is magic, and once he puts his guarantee behind the postal savings banks the confidence of the people in them would be instantaneous. The implicit trust the people repose in the National Government is a healthy sign, and shows that patriotism is still alive, and that the people have an infallible belief that whatever is done by the Government is perfect. This trust and faith of the people is precisely what would make the postal savings bank an instantaneous success. There is no necessity of telling the wage earner that anything guaranteed by the Government is safe. He knows it. Once the United States Government says that it will receive small deposits from wage earners, that fact alone will be an advertisement

that will in a few short years cause nearly a billion dollars to be collected together and put into circulation.

"Not only will the postal savings bank be a beneficent institution for the small wage earner, but they will be an irresistible lure for the penurious and parsimonious who have hitherto used a long stocking for a bank. Again it will be a boon to the timorous and the timid. The stingy miserly person, who fears to put his money into circulation, because he fears private banks may fail, cannot resist the appeal of a government guarantee of his deposit. His faith in the greatness and the goodness of the Government is like that of other people. Instead of allowing his coin to be tied up in an old sock and buried possibly in the ground, he will take it to the postal savings bank, put it in circulation where it will do the most good, and he will be a blessing to the community, despite his miserly and stingy attributes. Again, in the case of the timid person who is fearful of banks in general but otherwise is a desirable citizen. His faith in the greatness and integrity of Uncle Sam is such that the postal bank system would make his timidity melt away like frost before the rising sun and he would be only too delighted to deposit his money and draw two per cent interest because it was circulating.

"Last, but not least, there is the small wage earner who is neither timid or parsimonious. He is a good citizen and a valuable asset to the nation. But for many years he has not been encouraged in a small way to save his earnings. We have given the citizen of the United States every educational advantage, but we have failed to educate the masses in thrift and economy. The only way to do it is by a system of national postal savings banks.

"The amount of money that would be kept in circulation in event of the establishment of postal savings banks is little short of stupendous. In England the depositors have deposited, per capita, about \$85. In this country where wages are uniformly greater, the deposits, per capita, would be greater, but taking the figures of England as a basis of calculation, it would mean that the great sum of \$800,000,000 and more would be on deposit and that there would be practically this amount of money put into circulation to give the currency of the nation what it needs most—elasticity."

* * *

Another Word of Welcome for Van Cleave.

The Sacramento "Bee" returns to its opinion of the past president of the National Association of Manufacturers in these words:

"James W. Van Cleave is in the state, and has been hailed with great acclaim by the Los Angeles 'Times'—the discoverer of the belief it is now attempting to spread that labor unions are the original Judas Iscariots and the simon-pure Benedict Arnolds.

"Van Cleave is a man who should receive no encouragement from employers anywhere. He has absolutely no sympathy with the working classes. His attitude when he was president of the Manufacturers' Association, his position at Chicago during the National Republican convention which nominated Taft, show he is a man who looks down upon the average workingman particularly if he belongs to a labor union, as a thing to be abhorred.

"Undoubtedly the labor unions have done some harm. Undoubtedly they have done a great deal of good. There is nothing on this earth—even the National Association of Manufacturers of America—that has not some alloy in it."

* * *

Inequalities of Louisiana Law.

A married woman in Louisiana does not own her own clothes. Judge W. W. Ferguson pointed out this among other legal inequalities in an address given the other day before the Era club of New Orleans.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN I. T. U. LAWS.

The International Typographical Union officers this year sent their annual reports by mail to the delegates who will attend the annual convention. The convention meets the second week in August in St. Joseph, Mo. It is quite an advantage for the delegates to have the reports so far ahead, and will facilitate the work of the convention.

The Boston convention instructed the executive council to investigate the feasibility of an insurance scheme, which it has done and reported on at great length. The council favors a burial benefit of \$1,000 a member, and also speaks well of a graded benefit, governed by length of continuous membership, of from \$200 to \$600. It recommends, before any scheme is adopted by the convention, that the sentiment of the membership be obtained by a referendum vote.

"The investigation of life insurance or the payment of an increased mortuary benefit, as conducted by the council," says the report, "convinces the members of the council that insurance for the members of the International Typographical Union is feasible, and that the main question is as to the expense per member. This investigation also convinces the council that any sum paid to the members of the organization as an insurance feature should be in the nature of a death or burial benefit. This will leave us free from complication with the insurance laws of the various states, and will be a matter of great economy in the administration of the insurance funds."

The council's report gives good reasons why the headquarters should remain at Indianapolis. And President Lynch, in his report, advocates the holding of the conventions of the International in the same city. In that event, he is convinced that in a short time conventions would be held only every two years, and perhaps every five years. With the convention permanently located, entertainment and sight-seeing would be eliminated, and the delegates would have more time for business. The president reviews at length the more important events of the year, and makes several good recommendations.

Secretary-treasurer J. W. Hays reports the average number of members in good standing for the year at 44,921. This number paying per capita tax has been equaled only three times. The figures are only 59 short of the year 1906, in which the eight-hour strike began, and but 1,812 less than the figures of 1905, in which the average was the highest in the history of the organization. The increase of local unions during the year was 34, making the total number of unions affiliated with the international organization 652.

The total expenditures during the year ending May 31, 1909, were \$458,061.73, and a balance of \$258,728.47 was left in the treasury. The number of burial benefits paid during the year was 509, representing \$38,175. This was a smaller number of burial benefits than for any preceding year since 1903, and was twenty-nine less than in 1908. For old-age pensions there was a total expenditure of \$69,550.35, and a balance on hand in the fund, May 31st, of \$159,767.17.

There were 4,224 deaths from industrial accidents in Great Britain in 1908, a decrease of 250 deaths as compared with those of 1907. The deaths of 1908 occurred as follows: Factory and workshop employees, 767, viz, 10 women, 92 young persons and 664 men, 85 less than in 1907; textile industry, 82, against 95 in 1907; metal manufacture, 148, against 194 in 1907; shipbuilding, 116, against 101 in 1907; docks, wharfs and quays, 131, against 167 in 1907; construction of buildings, 114, against 127 in 1907; in all other industries, 2,866. The following are estimated death rates from accidents in 1908 per 10,000 of those employed in the following callings: Seamen, 50.4; miners, 13.2; quarrymen, 10.6; railway employees, 7.5; nontextile workshop operatives, 2.2; textile factory operatives, 0.8.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 23, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as corrected.

Application for Affiliation—From Bindery Women's Union, No. 125, with credentials for Miss Rose H. Myers; referred to organizing committee.

Credentials—Bakers, No. 24—Wm. Wright, E. Hensel, P. Keller, E. Eisold, Marcel Wille, Otto Peterson, O. Niemand. Sailors—E. Anderson, E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, A. Furuseth, C. Petersen, R. Rollo, P. Scharrenberg, A. Seaman, G. Stedman, R. Tunnell. Barbers—D. F. Tattenhan, J. V. Ducoing, H. M. Rodriguez, O. H. Hinters, G. W. Price, C. P. Weisgerber, Hilker. Water Workers—Edward Werner, vice J. Lacey. Molders—J. J. Field, J. O. Walsh, Wm. P. McCabe, M. J. Roche, John I. Nolan. Waiters—A. C. Rose, A. C. Beck, R. L. Grimmer, J. J. O'Brien, Dick Ford, O. W. Maguire, H. Elbing, Burt LaRue, M. P. Scott, Sam Taback. Pie Bakers—N. Weis. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Housesmiths' and Architectural Iron Workers' Union, thanks for assistance in successful benefit tendered the widow of E. Larsen. From the A. F. of L., relative to unseating delegates from Butchers' Union. From the A. F. of L., relative to seceding unions. From Warehousemen's Union of Crockett, Machinists' No. 252 of Vallejo, Carpenters, No. 1082, of San Francisco, Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 35, of Brockton, Mass., Brewery Workmen, No. 7, of San Francisco, Box Makers, No. 225, of Oakland, Lynn Lasters' Union, of Lynn, Mass., Lasting Machine Operators, of Lynn, Mass., Machinists, No. 68, of San Francisco, enclosing donations for striking unions. From Electrical Workers, No. 151, informing Council that they will parade on Labor Day. Referred to Executive Committee—From Photo Engravers' Union, No. 8, requesting boycott on San Francisco "Examiner." Referred to Committee on Commonwealth Club—From George A. Tracy, regretting inability to attend to work of committee. Referred to Organizing Committee—From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 324, of Oakland, requesting Council to rehabilitate Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Daniel O'Connell, submitting proposed charter amendments for approval. Referred to Secretary with Instructions to Communicate with Building Trades Council—From Iron Trades' Council, complaining that Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, were discriminating against Boiler Makers, No. 205. A communication from Wm. E. Terry, delegate from Tailors' Union, No. 2, requesting leave of absence of four weeks; request granted and communication ordered filed.

The organizing committee reported favorably on the application for affiliation from Bindery Women's Union, No. 125, and recommended the seating of the delegate; concurred in.

Vice-President Schilling in the chair. The chair invited Bro. McMorrow, vice-president of International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to address the delegates. Bro. McMorrow expressed the deep appreciation of the international union for the Council's assistance to the locals recently on strike against a reduction of wages in the factory of Buckingham & Hecht; he called attention to the fact that W. L. Douglas Company was unfair, and made a splendid address upon the necessity of demanding their label, and to compel local manufacturers to again use their stamp. His remarks were heartily applauded.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Business good; donated \$10 to the box makers; invite all dele-

gates to high jinks. Sailors—Bitter contest now on, on the Great Lakes; have voted on assessment which will net the sum of \$12,000 for the relief of members on strike. Laundry Workers—Will parade on Labor Day. Box Makers—Still out; extend thanks for assistance; men standing firm. Stablemen—Have unionized O. K. Stable, Valencia and Twenty-third streets; Stable Owners' Association have restored wages of \$3 per day. Musicians—Will give picnic on Thursday, July 29th; all delegates invited. Barbers—Request unionists to demand their shop card as a means of preventing violations of their rules. Bakers—Have donated \$25 to box makers; will parade on Labor Day. Carriage Workers—Holmes & Co. and Nugent & Covey unfair. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Request a demand for union card from men setting up stoves. Horse Shoers—Will parade; request a demand for the J. H. U. stamp. Photo Engravers—Lock-out still on; union resenting employers' dictation and decision in jurisdictional dispute.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the request of Cooks Helpers' Union, No. 110, for the remission of dues be granted, and financial secretary stand so instructed; concurred in. The committee submitted a progressive report on Union Man's Orphanage and stated that they had requested a change in articles or incorporation to make said institution non-profit sharing; will submit full report later. The committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on S. P. Barber Shop, 735 Third street. On motion Council declared its intention of levying boycott.

Committee stated that it had held a special meeting on Wednesday evening, July 21, 1909, to hear further statements in reference to the actions of the A. F. of L. Organizer in the matter of the Longshore Lumbermen's Union, and after hearing all sides submitted the following as its conclusions: "We are of the opinion that the organizer of the A. F. of L., in this city, Bro. Terry, has been guilty of indiscretion in countenancing the organization of this new union without the old organization having had an opportunity of deciding upon the question of re-affiliation with the International, and we recommend that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the International Longshoremen's Union, giving a full review of the statements made by both sides before this committee, and requesting the International Longshoremen's Union, in the interest of harmony, that further organization of this new union be suspended until such time as the old union may act upon the question of re-affiliation, and that a copy of this letter be forwarded to the A. F. of L., requesting that they use their influence to this end. We further recommend that the secretary of this Council be also instructed to communicate with the A. F. of L., requesting them to instruct Bro. Terry to not organize any new unions in this city without having first advised with this Labor Council." After considerable debate, it was moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in; carried. Bro. John Kean was granted the privilege of the floor and stated that the recommendation of the executive committee was, in his opinion, a fair one, and he felt that his organization would be satisfied with it.

Organizing Committee—Reported at length on the organizing of unskilled migratory labor. On motion the report was re-referred to the executive committee, ordered printed in the "Labor Clarion," and made a special order of business for 9 p. m., Friday evening, August 6, 1909. (See report elsewhere in "Labor Clarion.")

Labor Day Committee—Reported that forty thousand tickets would be printed for the different Councils; price for admission to park would be: adults, 50 cents, children, 10 cents. The committee granted permission to E. L. Reguin to

prepare a souvenir Labor Day program. The secretary was instructed to communicate with all affiliated unions, requesting cash donations for prizes. The music committee was authorized to engage a band of twenty-five pieces for the head of the parade, a band for the parks at Shell Mound and Emeryville. The line of march selected was sixteen deep, from Valencia and Fourteenth to Van Ness avenue, to Turk, back to Market, along Market to East, to take the boat for Shell Mound. An invitation was extended to the League of the Cross Cadets to participate in the parade.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Nominations—The chair declared nominations again open for officers for the ensuing term. On motion, after nominations had been called for, and there being no nominees they were closed for the offices of president, vice-president, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, trustees, label committee, directors of "Labor Clarion" and delegates Asiatic Exclusion League. Further nominations were made as follows: law and legislative committee: H. M. Rodriguez, Bro. H. L. White declined; executive committee: J. J. Breslin, Harry Gildea, M. E. Decker; organizing committee: Thos. Rooney, Michael Casey. The secretary asked to be instructed as to whether the title of the office would be left off the ballot in the case of all uncontested positions. Moved that the title of the office be left off the ballot where there is no opposition; carried.

Moved to make the election of officers a special order of business for 9 p. m., next Friday evening; carried.

New Business—The shoe clerks reported having arranged a settlement with the Brockton Shoe Store, and moved that the boycott on that concern be raised; carried.

Receipts—Bookbinders, \$6; Janitors, \$4; Electrical Workers, No. 633, \$8; Hackmen, \$6; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Tailors, \$8; Milkers, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Waiters, \$20; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Metal Polishers, \$4; Bartenders, \$10; Soda Water Drivers, \$6; Bindery Women's application fee, and dues, \$9; Pie Bakers, \$2; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Horse Shoers, \$8; Pavers, \$2; Barbers, \$14. Total, \$157.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; stenographer, \$20; "Call," 75 cents. Total, \$53.75.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The Color for July, Black on Pink

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25



For Women in Union and Home



Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver approves of women's clubs. He says, in a current magazine: "For the past few years I have been actively engaged in the interest of better laws for the children. In this behalf I have visited some twenty states. I have found wonderful progress, and scarcely without exception it has been the members of the women's clubs who have championed every good law and secured the passage of nearly all the advanced legislation upon the statute books for the protection of the home and the children."

* * *

It must be remembered that some woman risks her life whenever a soldier is born into the world. Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, of Indiana, from whom General Lew Wallace drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," said: "If women do not fight, they give to the state all its soldiers." This ought in all fairness to be taken as an offset for the military service that women do not render. As Lady Henry Somerset says, "She who bears soldiers does not need to bear arms."

* * *

The D. A. R. of New York state has built a memorial arch to "Mad" Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, and dedicated it on July 15th.

* * *

Miss Dorothea Jones of Harrisburg, Pa., was only a few days past her seventeenth birthday when she received the degree of B. A. from the University of Michigan.

* * *

Miss Frances Pearl Mitchell is a successful farmer of Missouri, who is planning a trip to Europe on the profits of this year's crops and hogs.

* * *

Smith girls are considered to be the best dressed college girls in the United States. It is estimated that this year's graduates spent \$150 each for commencement clothes.

* * *

The German empress is a famous needlewoman, and delights especially in embroidering garments for infants' wear.

* * *

The National Women's Trades Union League, which is country-wide and has as members many prominent women, is to hold a national convention in Chicago on September 27th.

At this convention, the most important in the history of woman's attempt to organize and aid the feminine workers of America, Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trades Union League, will speak. Miss MacArthur will represent 120,000 women workers.

One of the most important matters to be taken up at the convention will be toward obtaining national legislation in favor of an eight-hour day for all women toilers, and the elimination of night work, except in the case of waitresses.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trades Union League, said a few days ago:

"Twelve delegates are to go to the convention from New York, and Chicago is to be represented by sixteen. Boston, St. Louis and other cities will send representatives.

"One of the vital points to be brought forward at the convention is to arrange for an exchange of cards between working women's organizations of various countries. The question of the organizing of the Italian women immigrants is to be discussed at length."

* * *

The suffragette drum and fife band, said to be the first such band entirely composed of women, has made its appearance in London.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Refreshing for Sick-Room.—A few drops of oil of lavender poured into a glass of very hot water is very refreshing, and will quickly purify the air of a sick-room.

Laundry Notes.—To remove mildew, dip the stained cloth in buttermilk and lay in the sun. To remove iron rust, mix salt and a little lemon juice, put in the sun. Use two applications if necessary, put the article in kerosene, allowing it to remain for some time. The rust will become loosened and easily come off.

Save Soap Scraps.—When a cake of soap has been used until it becomes so thin it is liable to break, put it and a new cake in hot water for two or three minutes, then fit thin pieces on the new cake and press firmly with fingers; it will adhere and become a part of the new cake. This method is preferable to the use of a soap shaker for scraps for either toilet or laundry soap.

Green Peas.—If the peas are fresh, the pods are green and crisp and are sweet and juicy. Wash before shelling and boil the pods separately fifteen minutes. Take them up, strain the water in which they were boiled, put the peas into it, and boil about fifteen minutes or until the peas are tender, adding salt when nearly done. Let the water boil nearly away, add butter, a little sugar and white pepper. A little hot cream may be added or milk thickened with flour.

Asparagus.—Break into two-inch pieces, keeping the tips by themselves. Boil in salted water until tender, adding the tips after five minutes. Drain and add melted butter, lemon juice and a little white pepper and serve on toast. Or pour white sauce over it and serve with or without toast.

Lyonnais Potatoes.—Fry one tablespoon of chopped onion in two tablespoons of butter. Add two cups of boiled potatoes cut into dice and seasoned with salt and pepper. Stir carefully until heated through and slightly browned, sprinkle with one tablespoon of chopped parsley and serve in a hot dish. A little lemon juice added to the hot butter gives a good flavor.

Mutton Cutlets.—Trim from the cutlets all superfluous fat, dip them in an egg beaten up with a little oil and some pepper and salt, and let them rest for a couple of hours. Fry a nice color in plenty of butter or lard, drain in front of the fire, and arrange them in a circle on a dish round a heap of mashed potatoes or any other dressed vegetable.

Preserved Ginger Pudding.—Ingredients: One cup of sifted flour, one cup of grated bread crumbs, two dessertspoons of lard, two of syrup, and brown sugar, four ounces of preserved ginger cut in thin slices, one egg, and one teaspoon of baking powder. Mix all the dry ingredients together, and then add the syrup and the well-beaten egg. Pour into a greased basin, cover with paper, and steam for three hours. Turn the pudding out on a hot dish and serve with lemon or any sweet sauce.

15% REDUCTION ON SUMMER SUITINGS



STRICTLY
UNION MADE

Our policy prohibits us from carrying over any stock from one season to another. Hence these reductions. Many of the fabrics are suitable for all year round wear.

You could not obtain a better suit than we produce, for every suit is made in our own sanitary workshops by the most skilled union mechanics.

Take advantage of our liberal offer.

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Seventh St., at Market St.

Pioneers of the Union Label
in this City

OPEN SATURDAY
EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK



Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K WEDDING RINGS All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Most Business Men

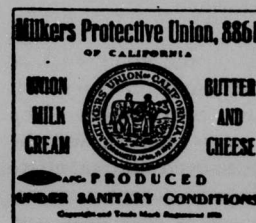
LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People



Union Men and Women

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It

is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods. Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the secretary of the Milk Producers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

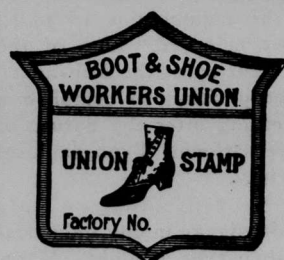
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET



News Gleaned Among the Unions



The barbers intend to picnic on Admission Day, September 9th, in Fairfax Park. A committee has been appointed to request the employers to co-operate by closing their establishments on that date.

* * *

A committee has been appointed to revise the wage scale of the waitresses, and arrangements are under way for the Labor Day parade.

* * *

New officers have been elected by the Allied Provision Trades Council. Two mounted marshals and two aids have been chosen to head the division in the celebration next September.

* * *

The Iron Trades Council has recommended that committees representing the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council confer in the endeavor to arrange the jurisdictional dispute between the stationary firemen and the steam engineers.

* * *

The bartenders paid out \$42 in sick benefits at the last meeting. Two candidates were initiated, and three applications for membership received.

* * *

The blacksmiths and helpers have contributed \$124.50 to the fund which is being raised to help the widow and children of the late Edward Larsen.

* * *

An additional union to parade on Labor Day is the organization of boot and shoe workers.

* * *

At this week's meeting of the newspaper solicitors, two applicants were obligated, and \$5 subscribed to the defense fund for Laura Macdonald. Union men and sympathizers are urged to call for the card whenever a solicitor transacts business with them.

* * *

International President Woll of the photo engravers left for Chicago on the evening of July 27th.

* * *

The Anti-Japanese Laundry League has instructed its business representative to wait on the Board of Health for the purpose of ascertaining whether steps can be taken to prevent persons engaged in laundries from sleeping in rooms in which laundry work is performed.

* * *

While several unions keep up the good work of donating to the box makers and sawyers, yet there is need of a heavy list of contributors. The contest is now running into the months, and the men involved have loyally obeyed the mandate of their organization to refuse to accept a reduction of wage. The busy season is very near, and it is believed the employers will recognize the assistance afforded by skilled workmen, and agree to a settlement. Don't forget the call of the box makers and sawyers on their comrades in the labor movement.

* * *

Considerable satisfaction in union circles was chronicled when it became known the boot and shoe workers and cutters had won their dispute with the last factory to stand for the open shop. It is a good sign, for the superintendent is one of the leaders of the local Citizens' Alliance.

* * *

C. J. Morrow, organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, addressed the Labor Council last Friday evening. He made an excellent trade talk, and urged the claim of not only the label of the boot and shoe workers, but of every other craft and calling.

The Brockton Shoe Company at 1025 Fillmore street has settled its differences with organized labor. Henceforth the schedule of hours of the shoe clerks will be observed. Friends are asked to give this fact publicity.

* * *

Appropriately clothed in white, the bakers expect to be the observed of observers in the Labor Day parade. Two floats will accompany the marchers.

* * *

The butchers have donated \$10 to the box makers. Six applicants were initiated, and a high jinks is planned for next Sunday in the Labor Temple.

* * *

The baseball nines of the theatrical stages employees and the post office clerks struggled for supremacy shortly after this issue went to press. The former team has acquired uniforms, and William G. Rusk is the mascot.

* * *

Last Monday morning the photo engravers employed in the commercial shops returned to work, a settlement having been reached between the disputants. So far, no agreement has been reported in the newspaper situation.

* * *

The post office clerks gave a "ladies' night" last Wednesday. A lecture on Yosemite Valley, with picture slides, an address by Walter MacArthur, dancing and a collation helped to spend a pleasant evening.

* * *

In his address before the Molders' Union, International President Joseph F. Valentine called attention to the fact that the organization had been 50 years in existence and that the association has paid since January, 1896, when benefits were established, \$1,660,079 for sick benefits, \$179,530 for out of work benefits and \$665,111 for total disability and death benefits, making a grand total of \$2,504,721, "and," said he, "this array of figures is the most convincing evidence of the great amount of good that is being done and encourages us to do still more to increase the protecting influence of the International Molders' Union of North America."

* * *

Something in the way of a novelty for the Journeymen Barbers' International Union is soon to take place. The novelty will be in the form of an international convention, and may be called a novelty because it is the first that the organization has held in five years. It will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., beginning October 5th, and will occupy about one week. The organization was founded in 1887 in Buffalo, N. Y., at a meeting that was attended by five men representing five local union barbers. The membership when formed was about 150, and the membership in good standing at the present time is about 26,000. The conventions of the international were held each year until 1894, when it was decided that they should be held every two years. At a later convention it was decided they should be held every three years, and since 1904 there has been no international convention of the barbers. In support of this policy the argument is advanced that considerable money is saved. One of the matters that will be brought up at the Milwaukee convention will be a proposition to establish a home for barbers, something after the nature of the home of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs.

* * *

Italian women may not engage in any industrial pursuit which occupies their time at night. Males under fifteen years of age are also barred from night work.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

Johnny: "They're makin' shingles out o' cement now'days." Dickey: "I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm goin' to run away!"

* * *

"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?" "The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it; she took with her the recipe-book for all the things John's mother used to make."

* * *

"Madam," said a benevolent-looking man, as he raised his hat to a lady who had opened the door at which he had knocked. "I am soliciting subscriptions for a Home for Necessitous Children. We have hundred of poor ragged semi-civilized children, like those at your gate, and our object is——"

"Sir, those are my children!" and the front door was slammed violently.

* * *

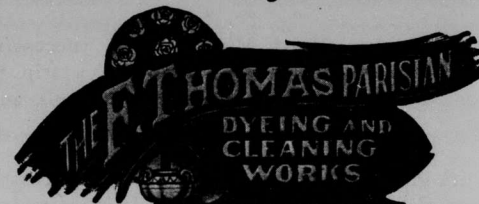
Bones (telling a story): "Well, the evening wore on—" Jones: "It did, eh? What did it wear?" Bones: "Well, if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day."

* * *

"You are charged with larceny. Are you guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, Judge, I thought I was, but I've been talkin' to my lawyer, an' he's convinced me that I ain't."

A call for the craft card or button is the best way of hiring trade unionists.

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620

Patronize
Home Industry
and wear
Union Hats
LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street

64 Market Street

605 Kearny Street

2640 Mission St.

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 26, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Bakery Wagon Drivers—William Gebbie, James Callan. Delegates obligated.

Communications—From Newspaper Solicitors, requesting services of business representative to assist them with publishers of Alameda county; filed and request granted. From secretary B. T. C., notifying Council of meeting of Labor Day committee; filed. From O. A. Tveitmoie, secretary Labor Day picnic committee, referring to prizes for Labor Day; filed. From secretary B. T. C., notifying Council of election of Bro. F. H. Pratt as fraternal delegate to Council; filed. From A. F. of L., calling attention to expiration of bond for secretary-treasurer; referred to executive board.

Bills—Business representative, salary, \$30; janitor, \$8. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Teamsters—Trouble still on with Bekin Van and Storage Co., also matter of Bekin forming new association of employers. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Nothing new in situation at Judson Works. Boot and Shoe Workers—Needed assistance of all union men in trying to unionize Philadelphia repair shop. Solicitors—Union progressing; all solicitors should be asked for union card.

Bro. F. H. Pratt, fraternal delegate from Building Trades Council, admitted. He stated he was glad to be with us, thought idea of fraternal delegates a good one as a means of strengthening forces and getting closer together.

Reports of Committees—Executive—Recommended that amendment to constitution proposed by Bro. Manning, referring to assessment for Labor Day, be endorsed by Council; concurred in. Labor Day Committee—Reported meetings of committee in San Francisco and Oakland; report accepted.

Report on Result Laundry, as to reopening of same, building of new barn, help of carpenters, etc., made by F. C. Joslyn; report accepted.

Unfinished Business—Amendment to section 49, constitution, read and laid over to next meeting of Council for final action.

New Business—Ordered committee be appointed for purpose of interviewing city officials in regard to their attitude against members of organized labor in trouble with Bekin Van and Storage Co. President appointed Bros. Thompson, Smart, Forrest and Sefton. Moved and carried Council order parade for Labor Day. Decided that secretary instruct unions who had voted against parade that Council has ordered parade, and request them to participate. Moved and carried that Council proceed to elect fraternal delegate to Building Trades Council. Bro. Sefton was duly nominated and elected. Decided that any information for daily press be given by press committee of Council.

Report of Business Representative—Had been unable to adjust matter of upholsterers with Kinsey Furniture Co., and requested same go over to next meeting of Council. He also reported on matters pertaining to welfare of organized labor generally; report accepted.

Good of Council—Bro. McMorrow, organizer International Boot and Shoe Workers, made an interesting and instructive talk along the lines of the general movement, and called upon all to insist upon the label on all purchases.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Stationary Firemen, \$7; Typographical, \$9.30.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. W. SEFTON, Secretary pro tem.

LENGTH OF THE LABORER'S LIFE.

Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of one of the big insurance companies, delivered a remarkable address on the length of the working or trade life, in which he formulated a constructive social policy with respect to this industrial problem. The social aim in industry, he maintained, should be the maximum industrial efficiency, coupled with the longest human life.

The average life of the American workman is not what it should be. Fifty years of industrial activity—from fifteen to sixty-five—ought not to be impracticable. There is a net gain to society for every year the workingman's trade-life is lengthened toward the maximum. Of the deaths occurring between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five, over one-half would be preventable if proper governmental control were exercised.

The program put forward by Mr. Hoffman embraces these five points: (1) Scientific governmental inquiry into the trade-life of persons employed in the principal industries, to determine conditions affecting longevity, health and efficiency. (2) A second commission to investigate as to the physical standards which should be prerequisite to admission to a calling. (3) Laws requiring employers to keep records of their employees. Because of lack of factory records, an enormous amount of human experience is lost. (4) Factory inspection on a medical basis. (5) Compulsory medical examination of every one employed under twenty-one years of age—at the outset and annually; excluding those who fall below the minimum physical requirements.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

Secretary A. E. Fowler of the Seattle Exclusion League has written to the local organization that he had won his case against the Collier Publishing Company of New York.

Contributions for the Week.

Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	\$ 3.00
Printing Pressmen	2.50
Hackmen, No. 224	1.50
James De Succa	1.25
Janitors	1.50
Stage Employees, No. 16	2.50
Bay and River Steamboatmen.....	3.00
Machinists, No. 252	1.80
Teamsters	15.00
Gas Workers	3.00
Photo Engravers	1.00

Notice.

Delegates and organizations having tickets for the League's picnic are kindly requested to make settlement for same at their earliest convenience at 815 Metropolis Building, so that a final report may be submitted at the next general meeting. The picnic was a success, and a balance will be turned over to the general fund.

A lecturer was touring through the country recently and delivered an address before an audience in a country schoolhouse. He reviewed the agricultural prospects, and told a story of a poor farmer who had died leaving to his wife the farm heavily mortgaged. He said that the widow set to work with a will and succeeded upon one year's wheat crop in paying off the entire mortgage. When he had completed his lecture, one middle-aged man finally approached him thoughtfully, and began: "I say, mister, you told a story 'bout the widow raising a mortgage on one year's crop?" "Yes, my friend, that was a true story. It happened only two years ago." "Well, sir, could you tell me who that widow is? She's just the kind of woman I've been looking for."

When a young girl entered a pawnbroker's shop in Leipsig with fourteen rings she was suspected and detained. Inquiries proved that she was the rightful owner and that the rings were souvenirs of fourteen fiancés.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909	\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets	\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Bells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



And They Are
**Union
Made**

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 MISSION STREET, bet. 1th and 20th

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. **Single meals, 25c.**

Free Bus

Chas. Montgomery

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahlis, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
 (48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (10) †Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 366 Market.
 (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., Brady and W. Mission.
 (209) Market Press, 511 Washington.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) Neubarth & Rickard, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (137) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahlis, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
 Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
 Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
 Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Get your money's worth and smoke Blue Diamond cigars; made in S. F. by union men. Thrane Bros., manufacturers, 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was not so well attended as usual, although important business was considered. San Francisco Typographical Union decided to invite the International Typographical Union of 1911 to meet in convention in this city. Delegates-elect W. J. Higgins and W. J. White were instructed to extend a cordial invitation to the typos who will assemble in a couple of weeks in St. Joseph, Mo. There are so many reasons why San Francisco should be selected for the 1911 session, that this issue of the "Labor Clarion" is unable to tell them in detail. No convention of the I. T. U. has ever been held on the Pacific Coast. We deserve recognition on account of position, long service in the ranks, and ability to handle such an assemblage. If the delegates to St. Joseph just stop to consider our fruit, flowers and climate, California's reputation for hospitality, the treat in store for those fortunate enough to cross the mountains to the Pacific Coast, and sundry other reasons that will be elaborated upon later, there will be such enthusiasm for San Francisco in 1911 that other cities angling for the prize will gracefully figure on a future date.

The amendments were not voted upon. A special order of business was set for the August meeting, immediately after initiation, to consider the changes suggested. Members should bear this in mind.

The weekly donation of \$10 to the box makers and sawyers was ordered continued, and the 10-cent assessment on members earning over \$30 during the months of July and August will be collected for the hatters. The attention of chairmen of chapels is directed to this action of the organization.

E. W. Thurman applied to have his name transferred to the superannuated list. The union complied with the request.

S. W. Rodgers, E. L. Matthew, Martin C. Olsen and Frances McLaughlin (apprentice) applied for membership. The committee will meet on the second Monday of August, the 9th, to consider the qualifications of those applying. Members interested are invited to be present in headquarters on that evening. Note the change of meeting night.

Jos. C. Granfortuna was elected to membership, and one month's further time was asked in the applications of Clarence Wellington and Frank N. Parker.

Thirty-one cards were deposited during the month, and thirty-two withdrawn.

Acting on the recommendation of the delegates to the Labor Council, the union reserved a page in the Labor Day edition of the "Labor Clarion."

The protest of the delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council against the action of that body in endorsing a petition asking for a boycott on newspapers was approved. The delegates were instructed to forward an appeal to the Joint Conference Board.

John Bryant, for years foreman of the "Examiner," returned from his European tour on July 20th. He attended last Sunday's meeting, and reports the proverbial good time on the trip.

Chas. H. Ross writes from North Folk, Cal., that he wishes to be remembered to his printer friends, and that he has 34 feet of \$18 free milling ore in his mining claim.

Geo. E. Bryan of Cincinnati and Chas. U. Shryock of Zanesville, Ohio, called at headquarters during the week. They attended the Elks' convention in Los Angeles, and were on their way home. Both gentlemen are proud of their I. T. U. cards. Mr. Bryan worked with George H. Logan, foreman of the "Chronicle," in Cincinnati about thirty years ago.

The union man is inconsistent if he fails to purchase label products.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy., 1164 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 21st.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th, between Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia; headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets, John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kessel, Six Mile House.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the board meeting held on July 27th, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. E. Gonzales and A. Carlino were admitted to membership by initiation under certain conditions. Mr. N. De Rubertis of Local No. 200, Orange, N. J. (with orchestra of International Opera Company) was admitted to membership on transfer. The applications of Mrs. A. Calamara, L. Calamara, G. C. Cushing, and F. I. Wescher, were laid over one week.

Messrs. R. Crosby, F. Parasien, C. E. Scheel and W. B. Wells have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. A. Ross was suspended from membership on July 27th by the board of directors on account of failure to pay fine of \$50 imposed on May 25, 1909.

Adolph Beetz, a member of the M. M. P. U. since September 26, 1889, died at his late residence, 1225 Eighth avenue, Sunset District, this city, on Saturday morning, July 24th, after a lingering illness. The deceased was an excellent bassoon player, and had in his lifetime successfully filled various important positions on that difficult instrument. Death was due to some affection of the heart, which also incapacitated the late member for quite a period previous to his decease. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, July 26th, and was in accordance with the wishes of the deceased and the family, of a private character, the union funeral band not being detailed for service. The late member was a native of Greifswold, Germany, and fifty-three years of age. The sympathetic condolence of the membership is extended to the bereaved family.

Members who desire to accept Labor Day parade engagements and who are not already engaged, are requested to promptly notify the secretary of the fact, as there is a demand for bands for the occasion which may possibly be supplied from the number of unengaged members of Local No. 6. The assistance of individual members in this matter will be thoroughly appreciated by the board of directors, upon which body rests the responsibility of securing satisfactory arrangements respecting the character of all parade music on Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Less are the happy parents of a bouncing boy, born to them on July 24th.

The picnic committee requests members to whom tickets were forwarded for the Festival on Thursday, July 29th, to settle for same with Mr. F. Heitman, in the headquarters, 68 Haight street, at the earliest convenient opportunity, in order to allow of a speedy disposition of all financial matters connected with the annual celebration. Mr. Heitman will be in the headquarters daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sundays excepted.

Information has been received that the inlaid table referred to in the issue of the "Labor Clarion" of July 16th, was duly raffled off, and was won by Mr. John Baumgartner, of Local No. 6. Messrs. F. Stark and John Hobbs will please make due note of the above item.

The story has been widely circulated that John Mitchell had purchased a \$25,000 home in New York city. This was undoubtedly inspired by enemies of the movement seeking to create distrust of officials among the workers. Mr. Mitchell is now out with the following denial: "New York, June 14.—Editor New York 'Herald.' In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a statement to the effect that I had purchased a \$25,000 residence in the city of New York. As this statement is not true, and as its publication has done me injury, I write to ask if you will not print a correction of it in your columns. I desire to say that I have not purchased a residence nor do I intend to purchase a residence in New York city or elsewhere. Yours truly, John Mitchell."

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week will have for its chief new feature those clever musical comedy stars, Sam Chip and Mary Marble, who will appear in what is termed a deft dialogue "In Old Edam." Something new in the way of dancing will be introduced by the Six American Dancers, Estelle and Adelaide Lovenberg, Evelyn Ramsey, Charles Connor and Purcella and Orden. The ever welcome comedians, Bob Matthews and Herbert Ashley, will be on hand with a diverting and novel skit entitled "Held Up." An act which it is confidently predicted will score heavily is called "A King for a Night," and will be presented by Frank J. Conroy, George Le Maire and an adequate supporting company. Next week will be the last of Griff, the London Juggling, Jesting Johnnie, Walter Schrode and Lizzie Mulvey in their great hit, "A Theatrical Agency," Herbert and Willing, and of Sam Watson's Farmyard Circus. A series of recently imported Orpheum motion pictures will conclude a delightful performance.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 505 Market St. ***

HOW GERMANY DEALS WITH WASTERS.

Germany has a law that provides that if it can be proved that a man is earning a sufficient wage to support those dependent on him, but that he is dissipating that wage by vicious habits, he can be declared a minor and he is then treated as a child. His employer is told that the wage must be paid not to the man, but to a guardian appointed by the magistrate of the district in which he lives, who uses it for the support of the wife and children. In England a man who could not get his wage might refuse to work. In Germany the police would see that he did his work.

AN EXCELLENT ASSOCIATION.

James P. Riley of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is in St. Winifred's Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the leg. He is progressing nicely, and is loud in praise of the North American Hospital Association of 948 Market street, for the Association is not only paying all the expenses, but is providing the best medical attention obtainable. ***

Miss Gina Krog, to whose efforts Norwegian women now have full suffrage, has just arrived in this country from Christiania.

Shaving Outfit

COMPLETE \$2.45 POSTPAID

Outfit Consists of

	Regular Selling Price
Genuine H. Boker & Co. Hollow Ground Razor, guaranteed.....	\$2.50
Best all leather double strop.....	1.25
All Bristle Brush, hairs cannot come out.....	.25
Colgate's Shaving Soap.....	.10

Total - - - \$4.10

You Cannot buy a Better Outfit for Any Amount

You can buy \$4.10 worth of these goods from us for \$2.45, a saving of \$1.65 on the whole outfit, and 5 cents less than the price of the razor alone, because you do not have to pay a profit to the wholesaler with his traveling salesmen and to the retailer.

Money promptly returned if goods are not as represented.

This is a real bargain. Don't put it off. Order now, before you put down this paper and lose the ad. Write your name and address plainly.

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FOR ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM

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Lathrop	32.50	Napa	32.75
Stockton	32.50	Santa Rosa	33.60
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Greatly reduced rates from other points in California. Tickets sold daily May 25 to Sept. 30, and cover two months' trip going and coming via the famous

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Stopovers going and coming. Many other routes at slightly higher rates for you to select from. Write or call on our nearest agent for full details of service, etc., or address

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